

## THE DAILY BEE

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## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

In view of the approaching presidential election great interest is naturally felt in the probable outcome and the various complications that may arise. Anything bearing on the result is eagerly sought after, and the various estimates are carefully studied by the public. Since the last presidential campaign the electoral college has been materially increased, although the political complexion of the states may remain the same. The total number of electoral votes is now 401, and 201 votes are necessary to an election. A certain number of the states are known to be either republican or democratic without any question, while the rest are classed as doubtful. It is to the doubtful states that we must look to decide the result. The contest is so very close that the vote of any one of the doubtful states may determine the election.

The states that will give their electoral votes to the republican candidates are as follows: Colorado 3; Illinois 22; Iowa 13; Kansas 9; Maine 6; Massachusetts 14; Michigan 13; Minnesota 12; Nevada 5; Nebraska 5; New Hampshire 4; Oregon 3; California 8; Pennsylvania 20; Rhode Island 4; Vermont 4; Wisconsin 11, making a total of 159. There has been some talk about Wisconsin and California being doubtful, but we believe that the republicans can reasonably count on those two states.

The democrats will have the votes of the following states: Alabama 10; Arkansas 7; Delaware 3; Florida 4; Georgia 12; Kentucky 13; Louisiana 8; Maryland 10; Mississippi 9; Missouri 16; North Carolina 11; South Carolina 9; Tennessee 12; Texas 13; Virginia 12, making a total of 147. There is a bare possibility that West Virginia may go republican, but adding her six votes to the above, we have 153 for Cleveland as against 159 for Blaine. Out of the remaining states, among which there are eighty-nine electoral votes, Blaine will have to secure forty-two votes in order to be elected, while Cleveland will have to obtain forty-eight. These five so-called doubtful states will cast the following votes: Connecticut 6; Indiana 15; New Jersey 21; New York 36; Ohio 23, total, 89. Although classed as doubtful in the present campaign, Connecticut and Ohio are naturally republican states, and the indications that they will both give their votes to Blaine are of the most encouraging character, so much indeed that the republicans are warranted in taking them out of the doubtful list. Adding their votes to the Blaine column we have a total of 188. On Tuesday next at the state election it is expected by the leading republican politicians that Ohio will go republican by not less than 10,000, with a possibility of rolling up the majority to over 20,000. The campaign is being fought out in the most vigorous manner, and a very large vote is looked for. The visit of Blaine to Ohio has certainly braced up many weak-kneed republicans, and if the state should give a republican majority over 10,000 such a result may largely be attributed to the influence of his presence. In the event of republican victory next Tuesday, the state will of course go republican in November by a much larger majority. It is maintained by some politicians that even if the state should go democratic by a small majority at the state election, owing to local issues, it can be carried by the republicans in November. We think this is rather doubtful, however, and we believe that if the state is lost by the republicans on Tuesday next it cannot be recovered in November.

The fifteen votes of Indiana added to the republican list make a total of 203, or two more than is necessary to an election. By these figures the republicans can give New York and New Jersey to the democrats. Conceding Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey to the democrats they would still lack 18 votes, but if they should lose Indiana, and carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and California, they would still be in the minority. It will be seen from these estimates that Cleveland cannot be elected without New York. That is the deciding state for the democrats, if Ohio goes republican, as it will in all probability. On the other hand if Blaine carries New York it will only be necessary for him to secure six more votes from the other doubtful states, and it is admitted that the prospects of the republicans for victory in New York are not by any means discouraging. With a brilliant victory in Ohio, after a hard fought campaign, the republican leaders will invade New York with great confidence. Certainly the outlook for the republicans all along the line is very bright, and it grows brighter from day to day.

It is claimed by the Bee that Stickle, the democratic candidate for congress, is a temperance man. The Bee had better keep a little mum on that point, for democrats were never known to vote for temperance people, and if such facts get out on Stickle, Jim Laird will receive a much larger majority than he is now figuring on.—Dorchester Times.

Such downright lying can only be resorted to by men devoid of every vestige of honor and decency. Why do Gov. Dawes' henchmen in Saline county pursue such disreputable methods to bolster up Jim Laird? They manufacture lies out of whole cloth, and credit them to the Bee, because the farmers of this state place great reliance upon the Bee's utterances. The Bee never did say that Captain Stickle is a temperance man, and the Bee has no occasion to keep mum about Mr. Stickle's conduct in any particular. Out in York and Butler counties the Laird strikers have charged Captain Stickle with being a ward burner and drunkard, and they even have gone so far as to circulate the report that Captain Stickle while in Omaha last fall was on a drunken debauch. Now, as a matter of

fact, Captain Stickle, while not a temperance man from a prohibition standpoint, is a temperate man in his habits and never was seen drunk by any one in Nebraska. If as much could be said for Jim Laird his friends would not need to resort to such slanders concerning Captain Stickle.

Mr. Woodworth still continues to take advantage of his position as councilman. The other day when the proposition came up to let the contract for paving with granite on a broken stone foundation, Mr. Woodworth vigorously opposed the proposition and urged that the pavement be laid on sand. The action of the board of public works was not ratified and the matter is now in the hands of a committee, which will, of course, be manipulated by Mr. Woodworth by trading in votes on other questions, and, if possible, he will in this way get his scheme through the council to lay stone pavement on Platte river sand. Now, if other contractors can get themselves elected to the city council, we shall have a very disinterested board of managers for the corporation.

A GENTLEMAN from Nebraska, while wandering through Central Park, New York, on last Saturday night, was robbed of \$200 and barely escaped with his life. The New York Commercial Advertiser, in commenting on the affair, says: The wild west is not the only place where men are "held up" and relieved of their valuables. But there is a vast difference between Montana, for example, and New York, in the treatment of the highwayman when caught. Out there they are given about two minutes in which to settle their earthly affairs; here they are members of gangs, and are treated with distinguished consideration by the police justice whose court they may happen to honor with their presence.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the pedestal for the statue of Liberty come in slowly. Of the \$250,000 required about \$160,000 has been secured, of which nearly \$150,000 was raised in New York. Mr. New York continues to wait for outside subscriptions to make up the deficiency, it will be about a century before the statue will have a pedestal. Why New York should call upon the country to subscribe for the pedestal is something we can't understand. Why haven't the millionaires long ago donated the required amount?

Our dispatch from Fairmount, relative to the speech of Senator Van Wyck, would naturally leave the impression that the speech was delivered before the county fair, while the fact is, he spoke at a Blaine and Logan meeting.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The approaching session of parliament is looked for with intense interest in Great Britain. The irrepressible conflict between the commons and house of lords over the franchise extension bill will mark an epoch in the history of England. Mr. Gladstone's tour through Scotland was a continuous popular ovation, and the premier confidently predicts that the lords will recede from their hostility to the franchise bill. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gladstone does not understate his adversaries.

The fact that Lord Salisbury is now stumping Scotland against the franchise extension bill, does not seem to warrant the hopefulness of Mr. Gladstone. The parliamentary conflict over franchise extension may, however, be thrown entirely in the shade by the Egyptian muddle.

A cabinet council was held last Monday, called expressly with a view to considering the protest of the great powers against the decision of that portion of the Egyptian revenue which is applicable to the payment of the bonded debt.

This is a matter which has nearly as many persons, especially in France, Germany, Austria and Italy. It now appears that the Egyptian cabinet, with the acquiescence, and very likely at the recommendation, of the English envoy, proposes that the money collected for the sinking fund shall be spent at Cairo. The announcement of this intention has aroused the various powers to a suspicion of, if not actual hostility to, England. But this is only one of the many entanglements which are to be discovered in the European politics of to-day. We may surmise that Bismarck's hand is at work beneath the resistances of the powers to the diversion of the Egyptian sinking fund. A close alliance, it can no longer be doubted, exists between the sovereigns of Russia, Germany and Austria; nor is this alliance restricted to any single purpose or end.

Outside of the alliance altogether, standing aloof, and each in its own sphere, France and England. It is evident that Spain and Italy are in a sort of "annexation" of the imperial combination. So far, therefore, as international politics are concerned, the emperors are agreed as to their mutual defense against England and France, and have some assurance of the co-operation of the two Latin kingdoms as friends and coadjutors. But England and France are also at variance. England looks with serious dislike upon the operations of the French at Madagascar and in the Oriental seas. France grumbles loudly at the English monopoly of control and influence in Egypt. Besides these causes of disagreement, a large section of the French are opposed to further commercial confederacy with England. It looks as if England were seeking a basis of alliance with Germany, and it also looks as if France would like to make close terms with Russia.

But the "bed-rock" fact of the European situation is the triple alliance of the three great continental empires. This alliance means to control all Europe. It has found a common basis of interest and action both in domestic and international politics. In domestic politics its power will be concentrated to crush out, not only socialism, but democracy. On the broader field of international questions, we can have little doubt that the projects and interests of England and France are to be made subject to those of the three empires.

While reports of a proposed mediation between France and China continue, Admiral Courbet is active in securing such guarantees for the demanded indemnity as the northern ports of the island of Formosa afford. The capture of Kelung was effected with such ease as to give rise to the surmise that it was not very vigorously defended; and the occupation of Tamsui will give the French another strong foothold on the island.

War not having yet been formally declared on either side, the hope that the dispute between the European and Atlantic power may yet be healed by arbitration need not be wholly abandoned. It becomes clearer every day that China shrinks from a prolonged conflict, and to avoid it will yield all that can be honorably demanded of her. It is to be hoped that the political situation at home will force M. Ferry into a reasonable compromise, for really looks as if the French people are not as ready for a long war in China as the premier appears to be.

"Hon. George F. Seward, late American minister to China, who is perhaps as well informed about Chinese affairs as any man on the face of the globe, ridicules the idea that French and Russian have entered into an alliance to conquer a part of China as absurd. The report seems to have originated in the fact that some of the Russian consuls in China are allowed to take charge of French local interests during the absence of the French consuls. This sort of service by diplomatic and consular officers is not unusual in all special significances.

Mr. Seward does not even regard a declaration of war by the Chinese against the French as at all possible. The present situation has been brought about by an accidental collision between two small bodies of troops belonging to the respective governments. A great deal has occurred that is very irritating to the Chinese; but they do not wish a war. The French administration cannot make any man on the face of the globe, ridicule the idea that French and Russian have entered into an alliance to conquer a part of China as absurd. The report seems to have originated in the fact that some of the Russian consuls in China are allowed to take charge of French local interests during the absence of the French consuls. This sort of service by diplomatic and consular officers is not unusual in all special significances.

The news of the capture of Barber after a brief bombardment by two of Gen. Gordon's river steamers, is another proof of the extraordinary powers of this "man of action." The sympathy which was so lavishly spent upon him for being left to his fate so long at Khartoum, proves to have been utterly misplaced. He has never been in danger, and what is more to the point, he has been able to accomplish the task, which no one but himself could have done. He has equipped an army almost out of nothing, which to keep open his communications eastward, and to strike telling blows upon the forces of the Mahdi.

By retaking Barber this singular man who holds himself responsible only to God and his own curious conscience enables Colonel Kitchener to reach him with little delay from Dongola. The result of a conference between the two commanders may be that the cumbersome Nile expedition which England has taken so long to get into motion will be abandoned before the troops reach the scene of operations.

Gordon has really done so much with the paltry resources at his command that he may be excused for showing that contemptuous spirit towards his government which marked his last dispatches. With two elements means with which to work he has shown himself a man of military genius, and he has won the right "to carry out his mission" in his own erratic manner. It is probable that his government will have great difficulty eventually in controlling the vagaries of this man. But that is only the proper penalty for sending him into the Sudan without equipment, arms, and leaving him to the utter irresponsibility of his own peculiar temperament.

The Belgian crisis grows more and more serious, and we are apparently now threatened with a fight in the streets of Brussels. The controversy has taken the shape, which such controversies are so apt to take, of town against country. That is, the priests, who have demanded the present educational bill, have their strength in the country, while the liberals are strongest in the towns, and particularly in Brussels. This used to be the condition of things in France, and the religious questions, but within the present generation the peasantry seem to have gone over to the anti-clericalists. How it happens that Catholicism has maintained its hold so well in the country districts of Belgium, in spite of French influence, is probably to be explained by difference of language. French is the language of the Belgian cities, but the peasantry are Flemish and Low Dutch, and are therefore not easily reached by the skeptical literature of the day, and in fact have never been a very political body. Their country has been for ages the "cockpit of Europe," and has been fought over by a dozen modern armies, without attaching them to any cause, nationally, or dynasty in particular.

The socialists of Germany have completed all their arrangements for the coming general election of deputies to the Imperial Reichstag. Notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in the way of socialist meetings by the authorities, the socialists have succeeded by dint of so-called picnics and other ingenious devices in coming together and nominating their candidates for the number of sixty-eight in Prussia, sixteen in Saxony, three in Saxony and thirty-seven elsewhere. A candidate has been nominated for every electoral division in Saxony. Louis Bebel, the Lieutenant of Wilhelm Liebknecht, who is already a member of the Diet of Saxony, has been nominated in twelve districts, and Herr Vollmar, the Berlin socialist agitator, has been nominated in six districts, and so on. The socialists are to attend in large bodies the authorized meetings of the other parties, in order to disturb them by pointed criticisms of the sentiments expressed by speakers, and thus show their strength in numbers as well as their capacity for a perfect understanding of the political situation. Their own meetings have for some time been forbidden law.

Notwithstanding the stringent measures against the revolutionary element decided upon at the recent meeting of the three emperors, and so promptly carried into execution in Vienna and Berlin, Socialism does not seem to have received any decided check. On the contrary, it is lifting its head defiantly in Germany and giving unmistakable signs of renewed vigor. The Socialists have by subtle means pushed their candidates for the Reichstag forward into prominence in nearly every district in the empire, and it is generally believed that at the approaching elections they will at least carry twenty-five seats, which, if the parties continue so evenly balanced as they have hitherto been, will really give them the controlling vote in a division on any important question. Prince Bismarck expresses a solid indifference about the matter, but his policy is, no doubt, fore-shadowed in the recent expulsion of Hasenclever, Bismarck's Berlin deputy to the Reichstag, from Berlin, and the probability is that he will continue to expel the revolutionary deputies as fast as they come.

The journey of Sir John A. McDonald to London is one of large commercial importance. It is to solicit an imperial subsidy for the Canadian steamships which it is proposed to put on the route between the termini of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in British Columbia, and China and Japan. The subsidy will be sought on arguments based alike on the imperial practice in opening new highways for British commerce, and on the assurances of the two viceroys, Dufferin and Lorne, that by this route London and Liverpool will be ten days nearer the Orient than they are now by the Suez canal.

It is not improbable that Sir John's proposition will receive serious attention. The blunder of sharing the control of the canal with France is no longer open to speculation. The prolonged crisis in the canal and the ruin which any mishap to the canal would inflict upon British commerce will make many of the most influential of the political leaders of both parties in England look with eager curiosity upon a scheme which would increase trade while removing political problems and simplifying the administration of foreign affairs. The stock of the Canadian Pacific is nearly all held in England, and the holders will constitute a lobby large in numbers and powerful in Downing street.

They will possess a great advantage in the precedents Great Britain has supplied concerning similar enterprises. There is scarcely a great steamship line running to-day from her ports (to any quarter of the globe which was not sided directly or indirectly out of the imperial treasury. Some received immense gifts on the pretense of paying for mail service. Others were allowed fancy prizes for carrying government stores. Others were given special commissions—naval, civil or military, but the object was always the same—to open a commercial highway—and the treasury was in time reimbursed by the revenue duties or the increased imports or the swelling of the amount derived from enlarged incomes.

A Card From Congressman Weaver. A certain Mr. Davis, who is making speeches in the First congressional district, has been propounding questions to which I had not proposed to make any reply, lest my whole time might be taken in replying to questions that have no foundation in truth. But on the 9th inst. at Valparaiso, Mr. Davis asks questions, the evident intent of which is to connect my name with a transaction, which, if it took place, was of a corrupt nature, and I am not disposed to allow this to pass by unnoticed. I say that I was never present at any senatorial contest at Lincoln or elsewhere, in a room with Church Howe and others, when any money was paid over for votes for the election of a United States senator, nor was I present with Church Howe and others at any place or time when any negotiations were made for votes for the election of a United States senator.

No living soul is held under secrecy to refrain from telling all he may know about any transaction of mine with reference to the senatorial contest of 1875, or any other senatorial contest, or any legislation that ever took place at Lincoln or elsewhere, and the man who will show that I ever received a dollar or any other amount for a vote or votes for the election of a United States senator or for or against any legislation, shall receive the sum of ten thousand dollars. I was subpoenaed to attend the trial at Kearney, and adjourned a term of court. I was holding in Richardson county that I might attend the suit wherein Mr. Eaton was indicted for the publication of charges against Mr. Howe. Subsequently by direction of Mr. Eaton's counsel, Messrs. Morris & Knight, and after I informed them that I knew nothing of the charges against Mr. Howe, was told I was not wanted as a witness. And, therefore, I returned home on the next day after I reached Kearney.

A. J. WEAVER. Belva Touring. WASHINGTON, October 10.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood leaves Washington to-morrow night for Cleveland, Louisville and Lexington, Ind.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD. My most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin diseases. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which she cured. I have since used them on the best physicians and all skin diseases find relief in particular.

TETTER OF THE SCALP. I was almost perfectly bald, caused by the use of the top of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and my hair is coming back as thick as thick. As a testimonial, I have enclosed a photograph of my head. J. P. CHOICE. Whitesboro, Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES. I want to tell you that your Cuticura Remedies are magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of Bismarck I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MATTHE. 22 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

IVY POISONING. For all cases of poisoning by ivy or dogwood, I can warrant Cuticura to cure every case. I have sold it for five years and it never fails. C. H. MORSE, Druggist. Holliston, Mass.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, 25 cents. PUTTER DAVIS AND COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED—For several Builders' Factories. 50-11.

WANTED—Fifty men for the White House. Address the White House, Washington, D.C. 50-12.

WANTED—A woman to take exclusive charge and do the work of a furnished room, 12th and Capitol Avenue. 50-13.

WANTED—A girl under sixteen for light house work. Apply at 210 South Twentieth street, between Farnam and Douglas. 50-14.

WANTED—A competent girl who understands house keeping thoroughly at Mrs. Clara Gorman, 509 N. 17th street. 50-15.

WANTED—A salesman who understands the installment business. M. F. Martin, 31